

**AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS:**

1. (Cancelled)
2. (Cancelled)
3. (Cancelled)
4. (Cancelled)
5. (Cancelled)
6. (Cancelled)
7. (Cancelled)
8. (Cancelled)
9. (Cancelled)
10. (Cancelled)
11. (Cancelled)
12. (Cancelled)

13. (Twice Amended) A method of treating environmental stress due to exposure of the skin to tobacco smoke by suppressing ultraweak chemiluminescence from the skin due to contact with tobacco smoke comprising applying to the skin a liniment comprising (a) 0.001 to 5.0 wt% of sulfur containing amino acids selected from the group consisting of methionine, cystine, cysteine and glutathione; and

~~one or more ingredients selected from the group consisting of:~~

(b) 0.001 to 5.0 wt% of metabolic intermediates of sulphur containing amino acids, said metabolic intermediates selected from the group consisting of homocysteine, sulfinic acid,

cysteinic acid, thiocysteine, taurine, thiotaurine, hypotaurine, djenkolic acid, cystathionine, S-allylcysteine, lanthionine and enthionine; and

one or more ingredients selected from the group consisting of:

(c) 0.001 to 5.0 wt% of tannin; and

(d) 0.001 to 10.0 wt% of vitamin C and derivatives thereof, said vitamin C and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of sodium ascorbate, L-ascorbic acid phosphoric ester, L-ascorbic acid 2-phosphoric ester, L-ascorbic acid 3-phosphoric ester and DL- $\alpha$ -tocopherol-2-L-ascorbic acid diphosphoric ester, L-ascorbic acid-2-sulfuric ester, L-ascorbic acid-3-sulfuric ester, and L-ascorbic acid glucoside

14. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein the sulfur containing amino acid is glutathione, and the metabolic intermediate of the sulfur containing amino acid is thiotaurine or hypotaurine.

15. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein the liniment further comprises from 0.001 to 1.0 wt% of a hydroxycarboxylic acid selected from the group consisting of glycolic acid, benzilic acid, tropic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, citric acid, isocitric acid, citramalic acid, tartronic acid, tartaric acid, gluconic acid, galactonic acid,  $\alpha$ -hydroxyiso butylic acid, phenyl-lactic acid, muldic acid, atrolactic acid, gluconolactone, galactonolactone, ribonic acid, ribonolactone, pantoic acid, pantolactone, pantotheinic acid,  $\alpha$ -hydroxybutylic acid,  $\beta$ -hydroxybutylic acid, quinic acid and pyruvic acid, phenylpyruvic acid, methyl pyruvate, ethyl pyruvate, benzoylformic acid, methyl benzoylformate and ethyl benzoylformate.

16. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the liniment further comprises from

0.001 to 1.0 wt% of a hydroxycarboxylic acid selected from the group consisting of glycolic acid, lactic acid, malic acid and citric acid.

17. (Cancelled)

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Cancelled)

20. (Cancelled)

21. (Cancelled)

22. (Cancelled)

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Cancelled)

25. (Cancelled)

26. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein said liniment comprises (a), (b) and (c).

27. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein said liniment comprises (a), (b), (c) and

(d).

28. (Cancelled)

29. (Amended) The method of claim 13, wherein said liniment comprises (a), (b) and (d).

30. (Cancelled)

31. (Cancelled)

32. (Withdrawn) A method for measuring antioxidant properties of a composition when applied to skin comprising:

(a) exposing skin to an oxidating source, so as to create an exposed portion of the skin and

initiate oxidation and resulting chemiluminescence thereof;

(b) Measuring the intensity of chemiluminescence produced by exposure of the exposed skin to the oxidating source, so as to record a baseline measurement of chemiluminescence of the skin;

(c) applying to an unexposed portion of the skin a composition, so as to form a protected portion of skin;

(d) exposing the protected portion of skin to the oxidation source, so as to initiate oxidation of the protected portion of skin;

(e) measuring the intensity of chemiluminescence of the protected portion of skin after exposure of the protected portion of skin to the oxidation source, and

(f) comparing the measured intensity of chemiluminescence of the exposed portion of skin to the measured intensity of chemiluminescence of the protected portion of skin, so as to determine the antioxidant characteristics of the composition.

33. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 28, wherein said oxidating source is tobacco smoke.

34. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 28, wherein the oxidating source is automobile exhaust.

35. (Withdrawn) the method of claim 28, wherein said method is carried out in vivo.

36. (Withdrawn) the method of claim 28, wherein said skin is cultured human skin fibroblasts.

37. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 28, wherein said composition is a liniment.